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About the Central Intelligence Agency

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What is Intelligence?

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Since the beginning of recorded history, nations have survived by more than just armed might—they have survived by knowledge. General Sun Tzu, who was a supreme military strategist in China long before Christ was born, wrote, "For to win 100 victories in 100 battles is not the acme of skill. To find security without fighting is the acme of skill."

It is the goal of intelligence to help America find security without fighting. The mission of intelligence is to see that America's leaders know what is happening abroad and to alert them to what might happen tomorrow. This combination of informing and alerting is what intelligence is really all about.

Intelligence is not just a collection of facts. It is not a single report from a mysterious secret agent in a foreign land, although such a report may be part of intelligence. It is not just a brilliant dispatch from one of our diplomats abroad, although this, too, might be part of intelligence. It is neither a fact from an encyclopedia

nor a pearl of information pried from an old book in the Library of Congress.

Any or all of these may be part of intelligence. But intelligence is the end product of a process of evaluation, analysis, and synthesis—by informed persons—of a great many pieces of information. The intelligence analyst assembles as many of these facts as he can find, sifts them, assesses them, interprets them, adds a healthy dash of his own wisdom, . . . and turns out intelligence.

The United States has carried on foreign intelligence activities since the days of George Washington, who wrote to Colonel Elias Dayton on July 26, 1777, saying, "The necessity of procuring good intelligence is apparent and need not be further urged. . . ."

It was Pearl Harbor, however, that dramatically focused American attention on the need for intelligence, especially for a unified national intelligence service. Before the Second World War, the United

States had only what could be called departmental intelligence. The War Department had military intelligence, the Navy Department had naval intelligence, and the Department of State produced, in effect, political intelligence. But, in today's terminology, no one was "getting it together." All of the information that might have led an analyst to conclude that the Japanese intended to attack Pearl Harbor was available in Washington. But it was not in one place for an analyst to study; instead it was scattered all over town, with bits and pieces carefully controlled by each department . . . and therefore it was useless. It was information, not intelligence.

During the Second World War, the United States formed the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the forerunner of today's Central Intelligence Agency. The OSS collected information abroad, conducted secret operations against the enemy powers, and produced intelligence reports on enemy strengths, capabilities, and intentions.

After the War, it was clear that the United States was going to continue to need information and intelligence on developments abroad and that a central organization was needed to ensure that we were never again caught by surprise as at Pearl Harbor.

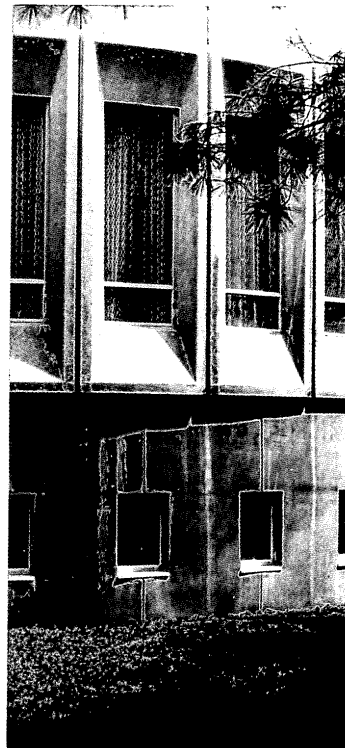


What Is the CIA and Who Controls It?

In 1947 the Congress passed the National Security act, which established the position of the Director of Central Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency. It also generally describes the Agency's duties and its relationship with other components of the Executive Branch.

The Act provides that, in the interest of national security, the Director will advise the National Security Council on intelligence activities of the Government and make recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such activities. The CIA is directed to correlate and evaluate foreign intelligence, perform additional services of common concern, and carry out such other functions and duties relating to intelligence as the National Security Council may from time to time direct. (For the full text of relevant portions of the National Security Act, see pages 20-23.)

The Director of Central Intelligence is the President's chief foreign intelligence adviser. He is the head



of the Central Intelligence Agency, and he also provides leadership, guidance, and technical assistance to the intelligence components of other branches of the government. These other branches of government, along with the CIA, are referred to as being members of the Intelligence Community. They are: the Defense Intelligence Agency, the intelligence elements of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the National Security Agency, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research in the Department of State, and the intelligence portions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Treasury Department, and the Energy Research and Development Administration. (See chart, page 10.)

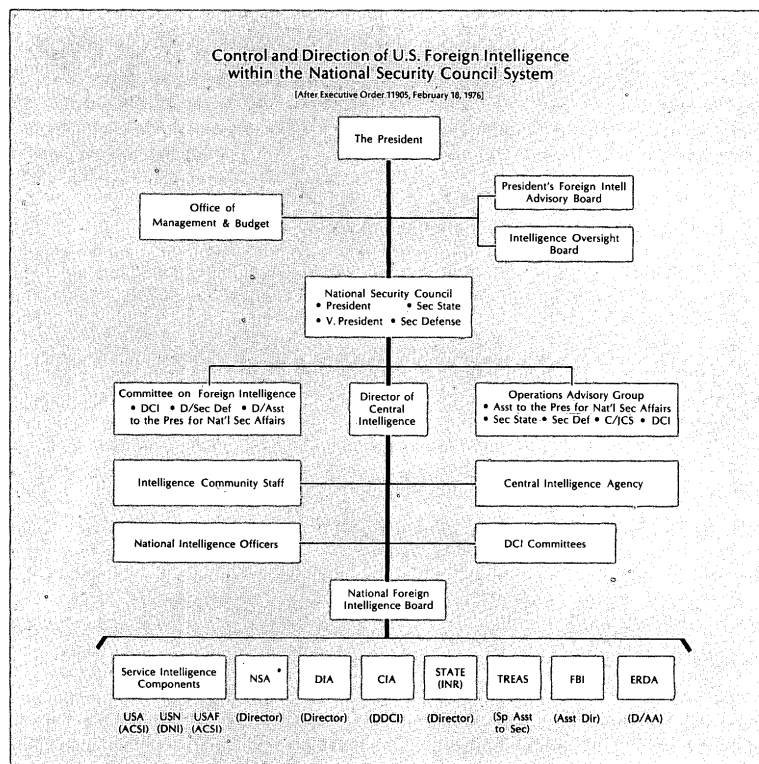
The Director of Central Intelligence receives over-all direction from the National Security Council, which is chaired by the President, and whose members are the Vice President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Director of Central Intelligence participate as advisers. To carry out

the Council's instructions, the Director chairs the Committee on Foreign Intelligence, a subcommittee of the National Security Council. Its other members are the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Deputy to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. This committee directs the management of the Intelligence Community and allocates its resources. The National Foreign Intelligence Board advises the Director on substantive matters.

Additional guidance is provided to the Intelligence Community by a Presidential Executive Order issued on February 18, 1976. This order sets out clear guidelines and restrictions to ensure that the activities of our nation's intelligence services are carried out in a Constitutional and lawful manner. The Order also established an Intelligence Oversight Board to consider reports by Inspectors General and General Counsels of the Intelligence Community concerning activities that raise questions of legality or propriety; to review intelligence practices and procedures; and to report to the Attorney General and the President whenever appropriate on any questionable activities. The provisions of the Ex-



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Executive Order have been codified into CIA regulations. (See pages 32-36 for relevant text.)

Another element of the National Security Council is called the Operations Advisory Group. It is chaired by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and its other members are the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of Central Intelligence. This Group has the responsibility for recommending and approving proposals to initiate actions aimed at influencing developments abroad without directly acknowledging American involvement.

Such actions constitute a very small portion of Agency activity, but they have long been considered the most controversial of any activities in which we engage. It is often asked why the U.S. should ever wish to engage in undertakings it cannot acknowledge—and that is a fair question. In the world abroad, the United States is not always looked



upon as a friend. When this is the case, open American aid to democratic forces or institutions could open them to criticism, thus doing more harm than good.

The Agency's activities may require secrecy and unconventionality. Its budget process, however, is relatively conventional, except that the Agency's budget is protected from public disclosure under provisions of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949. The reason that the budget is not made public is that over a period of time and with careful study, America's adversaries could detect trends in intelligence spending. For example, when an expensive new collection system is being

developed—such as the U-2 in the late 1950s—then the intelligence budget increases. Such surges in the budget would easily tip off others that an important new system is being prepared.

Although the CIA budget is protected from public scrutiny, it is very thoroughly examined by the Executive Branch as well as the Congress. After preparation within the Agency, it is submitted to the Committee on Foreign Intelligence for review. Subsequently, like all agencies of the government, the CIA submits its budget to the Office of Management and Budget. After OMB examines and accepts the budget, it is sent to the President for approval and for inclusion in the

over-all federal budget. The Director of Central Intelligence then presents and defends the CIA budget—as well as the budget of other members of the Intelligence Community—to appropriate committees of Congress. These include the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate plus the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. They review CIA and other Intelligence Community spending plans and appropriate money for intelligence just as other committees and subcommittees do for all branches of the government.

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The National Security Act also gives the Director of Central Intelligence another important task. He is directed by statute to protect the nation's foreign intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure. Newspaper readers know that many news stories are developed from information provided to reporters on a confidential basis. If the name of the source were to be revealed or his identity pinpointed, it is unlikely that he would ever be willing to talk to the reporter again.

Intelligence sources are even more sensitive than news sources. Many of those abroad who provide information to our government risk far more than unwelcome publicity should their names become known—their very lives could be at stake. By the same token, the methods by which intelligence is collected must be carefully protected. An adversary can quickly close the chinks in his armor should we reveal that they exist.

One other proviso of the National Security Act should also be mentioned. The Act specifically states that the CIA shall have no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers, and no internal security functions. The Agency does, of course, carry out security investigations of prospective employees and others in the United States, it maintains its headquarters here, and it talks with Americans who volunteer information they have learned through travels or business abroad. Internal security functions are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



What Does the CIA Do?

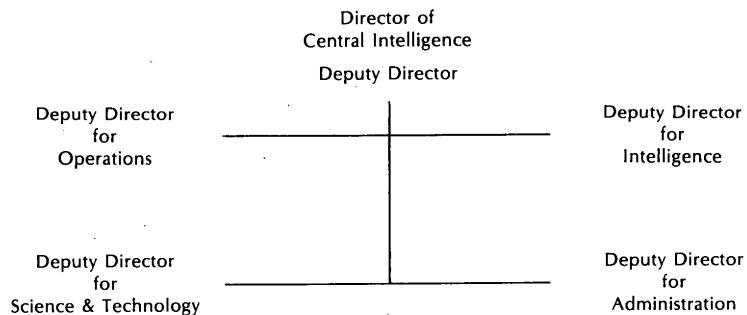
The organization of the Agency is closely related to what is called "the intelligence cycle." This cycle consists of three main functions: collection, processing, and production. Information is collected in a variety of ways. It is collected openly from publications and radio and television broadcasts abroad or from normal diplomatic exchanges. It is also collected by technical means such as reconnaissance aircraft or by monitoring foreign communications. Another kind of collection is the kind everyone reads about in paperback thrillers . . . the secret agent overseas. This is called clandestine collection, and it is used when there is no other way to obtain necessary information and when the information is judged to be sufficiently important to justify the risk inherent in such secret operations.

After the information has been gathered, it must be made usable. In the field of photography, this means developing films and printing the pictures so that interpreters can judge what the cameras have seen. Electronic signals have to be dis-

played, either on paper or on a cathode-ray tube, so the experts can try to tell what the signals indicate. Information gathered from people—either openly or clandestinely—must be written down and put into reports. Foreign languages must be translated.

All of the data collected, by whatever means, must be at hand when needed. The sheer volume of information collected nowadays means that much of it must be stored in computers that can sort and code





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the information for retrieval when needed. The CIA has been a pioneer in large information storage and retrieval systems, and the Agency continues to devote a great deal of effort to improving such systems.

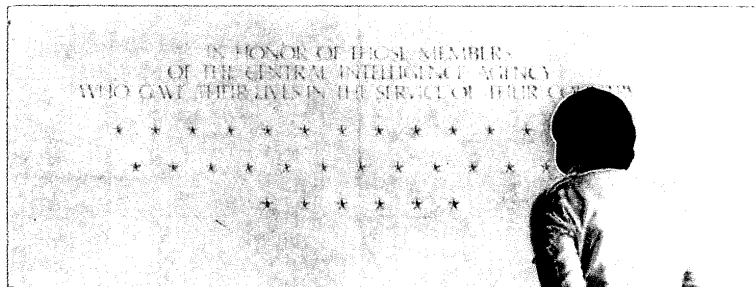
With all the information collected and processed, it is time for the final step in the process, a step that no machine or computer can do. Intelligence, as opposed to information, is the product of the human mind—the work of the analyst who sifts through all the data,

and then produces “finished” intelligence for the use of national foreign policymakers.

There are various types of finished intelligence, each of which must be presented in the form that is most useful to the policymaker. For example, there is current intelligence, which takes the form of daily publications and bulletins that tell the policymaker about current developments and give estimates of how these developments will affect the situation in the near term.

Another form is the National Intelligence Estimate, a longer and more in depth look at a specific international situation that presents judgments on future developments and what they might mean for the United States. A third form of finished intelligence is found in long research studies done, for example, on strategic weapons programs being developed abroad.

To carry out the intelligence cycle, the CIA is organized into four Directorates.



- The Directorate of Operations collects foreign intelligence, largely through secret means; carries out counterintelligence responsibilities abroad; and undertakes, when directed by the National Security Council, other secret foreign tasks.
- The Directorate of Science and Technology collects and processes information gathered by technical collection systems. This Directorate also is responsible for developing advanced technical equipment to improve the collection and processing of information.
- The Directorate of Intelligence produces finished intelligence on a wide range of subjects and produces both current intelligence and research papers. It also operates the Agency's main information storage and retrieval systems as well as an extensive library.
- The Directorate of Administration is responsible for all the managerial functions one would normally expect in any Federal agency. It handles personnel, finance, medical services, and communications, as well as being responsible for the security of Agency personnel and facilities.

What Kind of People Work for CIA?



Policymakers today must have knowledge about a wide range of subjects. Intelligence, in turn, must employ the services of professionals with specialized backgrounds in politics, economics, the sciences, military strategy, geography, and other disciplines. Agency professionals are highly trained and educated. For example, between 1971 and 1975, 51 percent of entering CIA professionals had Bachelor's degrees,

another 34 percent held Master's, and almost 10 percent more had PhD's.

The Agency has a place for graduates in almost every field. Historians, political scientists, and area specialists, for example, could find producing current intelligence or working with people abroad challenging assignments. Others might produce biographic studies or translate foreign language documents. Engineers and scientists can tackle the intricate task of assessing developments in foreign weapons systems or devote themselves to improving our own technical collection methods. Economists and students of international finance study future population trends, forecast crops, or track the movement of petrodollars. Cartographers and geographers prepare reports and maps concerned primarily with the environmental characteristics of foreign areas. Accountants, business administration majors, lawyers, and computer specialists apply their training in the demanding business of managing the Agency.

Is All This Really Necessary?

Obviously it costs the American taxpayer a lot of money to operate our nation's intelligence system. Just how important is intelligence to our foreign policymakers and our national security? It can be truly said that intelligence has saved America billions of dollars. For example, intelligence provides the "national means of verification" that made it possible for the U.S. to sign the Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement with the Soviet Union. The agreement with the Soviet Union to refrain from developing a very costly anti-ballistic missile system was also made possible by intelligence.

The real purpose of intelligence is to provide the policymaker with the best possible information about situations and forces at work beyond our borders. The intelligence analyst has no crystal ball, and the day will never come when intelligence agencies will be able accurately to predict the precise day and date of every significant event abroad. But intelligence aims at ensuring that our policymakers receive no surprises. Intelligence ensures that they



understand the dynamics of political situations, economic pressures, military developments, and personalities abroad. Armed with this information and with our best estimates of what it means, policymakers can then address the difficult choices they have to make.

Intelligence is America's eyes and ears—and many of its best minds, too. Above all, it is a challenge.

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Excerpts from National Security Act of 1947

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**Excerpts from National Security Act
of 1947, as amended**

(61 Stat. 495, P.L. 80-253, July 26, 1947;
63 Stat. 578, P.L. 81-216, August 10, 1949;
65 Stat. 373, P.L. 82-165, October 10, 1951;
67 Stat. 19, P.L. 83-15, April 4, 1953;
68 Stat. 1226, P.L. 83-779, September 3, 1954;
70A Stat. 679, P.L. 84-1028, August 10, 1956;
78 Stat. 484, P.L. 88-448, August 10, 1964)

**TITLE I—COORDINATION FOR NATIONAL
SECURITY**

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Section 101. (a) There is established a council to be known as the National Security Council (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Council").

The President of the United States shall preside over meetings of the Council: *Provided*, That in his absence he may designate a member of the Council to preside in his place.

The function of the Council shall be to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in

matters involving the national security.

The Council shall be composed of—

- (1) the President;
- (2) the Vice President;
- (3) the Secretary of State;
- (4) the Secretary of Defense;
- (5) the Director for Mutual Security [now abolished];
- (6) the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board [now the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness]; and
- (7) the Secretaries and Under Secretaries of other executive departments and of the military departments, the chairman of the Munitions Board [now abolished]; and the Chairman of the Research and Development Board [now abolished], when appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve at his pleasure.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Sec. 102. (a) There is established under the National Security Council a Central Intelligence Agency with a Director of Central Intelligence who shall be the head thereof, and with a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence who shall act for, and exercise the powers of, the Director during his

absence or disability. The Director and the Deputy Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the commissioned officers of the armed services, whether in an active or retired status, or from among individuals in civilian life: *Provided, however,* That at no time shall the two positions of the Director and Deputy Director be occupied simultaneously by commissioned officers of the armed services, whether in an active or retired status.

(b)(1) If a commissioned officer of the armed services is appointed as Director, or Deputy Director, then—

(A) in the performance of his duties as Director, or Deputy Director, he shall be subject to no supervision, control, restriction, or prohibition (military or otherwise) other than would be operative with respect to him if he were a civilian in no way connected with the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, or the armed services or any component thereof; and

(B) he shall not possess or exercise any supervision, control, powers, or functions (other than such as he possesses, or is authorized or directed to exercise, as Director, or Deputy Director) with respect to the armed services or any component thereof, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force, or any

branch, bureau, unit, or division thereof, or with respect to any of the personnel (military or civilian) of any of the foregoing.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the appointment to the office of Director, or Deputy Director, of a commissioned officer of the armed services, and his acceptance of and service in such office, shall in no way affect any status, office, rank, or grade he may occupy or hold in the armed services, or any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, office, rank, or grade. Any such commissioned officer shall, while serving in the office of Director, or Deputy Director, continue to hold rank and grade not lower than that in which serving at the time of his appointment and to receive the military pay and allowances (active or retired, as the case may be, including personal money allowance) payable to a commissioned officer of his grade and length of service for which the appropriate department shall be reimbursed from any funds available to defray the expenses of the Central Intelligence Agency. He also shall be paid by the Central Intelligence Agency from such funds an annual compensation at a rate equal to the amount by which the compensation established for such position exceeds the amount of his annual military pay and allowances.

(3) The rank or grade of any such commissioned officer shall, during the period in which such

commissioned officer occupies the office of Director of Central Intelligence, or Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, be in addition to the numbers and percentages otherwise authorized and appropriated for the armed service of which he is a member.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 652 [now 7501] of Title 5, or the provisions of any other law, the Director of Central Intelligence may, in his discretion, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Agency whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States, but such termination shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government if declared eligible for such employment by the United States Civil Service Commission.

(d) For the purpose of coordinating the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security, it shall be the duty of the Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council—

(1) to advise the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

(2) to make recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such

intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;

(3) to correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the government using where appropriate existing agencies and facilities: *Provided*, That the Agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers, or internal security functions: *Provided further*, That the departments and other agencies of the Government shall continue to collect, evaluate, correlate, and disseminate departmental intelligence: *And provided further*, That the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure;

(4) to perform, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

(5) to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

(e) To the extent recommended by the National Security Council and approved by the President, such intelligence of the departments and agencies of

the Government, except as hereinafter provided, relating to the national security shall be open to the inspection of the Director of Central Intelligence, and such intelligence as relates to the national security and is possessed by such departments and other agencies of the Government, except as hereinafter provided, shall be made available to the Director of Central Intelligence for correlation, evaluation, and dissemination: *Provided, however,* That upon the written request of the Director of Central Intelligence, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall make available to the Director of Central Intelligence such information for correlation, evaluation, and dissemination as may be essential to the national security.

(f) Effective when the Director first appointed under subsection (a) of this section has taken office—

(1) the National Intelligence Authority (11 Fed. Reg. 1337, 1339, February 5, 1946) shall cease to exist; and

(2) the personnel, property, and records of the Central Intelligence Group are transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency, and such Group shall cease to exist. Any unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds available or authorized to be made available for such Group shall be available and shall be authorized to be made available in like manner for expenditure by the Agency.

This Act has extensive footnotes and other legal citations. The entire text can be obtained through legal or reference libraries.

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Excerpts from Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949

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**Excerpts from Central Intelligence Agency
Act of 1949, as amended**

(63 Stat. 208, P. L. 81-110, June 20, 1949;
64 Stat. 450, P.L. 81-697, August 16, 1950;
65 Stat. 89, P.L. 82-53, June 26, 1951;
68 Stat. 1105, P.L. 83-763, September 1, 1954;
72 Stat. 327, P.L. 85-507, July 7, 1958;
74 Stat. 792, P.L. 86-707, September 6, 1960;
78 Stat. 484, P.L. 88-448, August 19, 1964)

AN ACT

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DEFINITIONS

Section 1. When used in sections 403b-403j of this title, the term—

(a) "Agency" means the Central Intelligence Agency;

(b) "Director" means the Director of Central Intelligence;

(c) "Government agency" means any executive department, commission, council, independent establishment, corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States, board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment, in the executive branch of the Government.

SEAL OF OFFICE

Sec. 2. The Director of Central Intelligence shall cause a seal of office to be made for the Central Intelligence Agency, of such design as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

PROCUREMENT AUTHORITIES

Sec. 3. (a) In the performance of its functions the Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to exercise the authorities contained in sections [2(c)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (10), (12), (15), (17), and sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (Public Law 413, Eightieth Congress, second session)].

(b) In the exercise of the authorities granted in subsection (a) of this section, the term "Agency head" shall mean the Director, the Deputy Director, or the Executive of the Agency.

(c) The determinations and decisions provided in subsection (a) of this section to be made by the Agency head may be made with respect to individual purchases and contracts or with respect to classes of purchases or contracts, and shall be final. Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the Agency head is authorized to delegate his powers provided in this section, including the making of such determinations and decisions, in his discretion and subject to his direction, to any other officer or officers or officials of the Agency.

(d) The power of the Agency head to make the determinations or decisions specified in [paragraphs (12) and (15) of section 2(c) and section 5 (a) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947] shall not be delegable. Each determination or decision required by [paragraphs (12) and (15) of section 2(c), by section 4 or by section 5(a) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947], shall be based upon written findings made by the official making such determinations, which findings shall be final and shall be available within the Agency for a period of at least six years following the date of the determination.

GENERAL AUTHORITIES

Sec. 5. In the performance of its functions, the Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to—

(a) Transfer to and receive from other Government agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, for the performance of any of the functions or activities authorized under sections 403 and 405 of this title, and any other Government agency is authorized to transfer to or receive from the Agency such sums without regard to any provisions of law limiting or prohibiting transfers between appropriations. Sums transferred to the Agency in accordance with this paragraph may be expended for the purposes and under the authority of sections 403a-403j of this title without regard to limitations of appropriations from which transferred;

(b) Exchange funds without regard to section 543 of Title 31;

(c) Reimburse other Government agencies for services of personnel assigned to the Agency, and such other Government agencies are authorized, without regard to provisions of law to the contrary, so to assign or detail any officer or employee for duty with the Agency;

(d) Authorize couriers and guards designated by the Director to carry firearms when engaged in transportation of confidential documents and

materials affecting the national defense and security;

(e) Make alterations, improvements, and repairs on premises rented by the Agency, and pay rent therefor without regard to limitations on expenditures contained in the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended: *Provided*, That in each case the Director shall certify that exception from such limitations is necessary to the successful performance of the Agency's functions or to the security of its activities.

Sec. 6. In the interests of the security of the foreign intelligence activities of the United States and in order further to implement the proviso of section 403(d)(3) of this title that the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure, the Agency shall be exempted from the provisions of section 654 of Title 5, and the provisions of any other law which require the publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency: *Provided*, That in furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in connection with the Agency under section 947(b) of Title 5.

Sec. 7. Whenever the Director, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Immigration shall determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the

interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, such alien and his immediate family shall be given entry into the United States for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws and regulations, or to the failure to comply with such laws and regulations pertaining to admissibility: *Provided*, That the number of aliens and members of their immediate families entering the United States under the authority of this section shall in no case exceed one hundred persons in any one fiscal year.

APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 8. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to carry out its functions, including—

(1) personal services, including personal services without regard to limitations on types of persons to be employed, and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; health-service programs as authorized by section 150 [now section 7901] of Title 5; rental of news-reporting services; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication and printing machines, equipment and devices, and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices, including

telegraph and teletype equipment; purchase, maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and aircraft, and vessels of all kinds; subject to policies established by the Director, transportation of officers and employees of the Agency in Government-owned automotive equipment between their domiciles and places of employment, where such personnel are engaged in work which makes such transportation necessary, and transportation in such equipment, to and from school, of children of Agency personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations outside the continental United States where adequate public or private transportation is not available; printing and binding; purchase, maintenance, and cleaning of firearms, including purchase, storage, and maintenance of ammunition; subject to policies established by the Director, expenses of travel in connection with, and expenses incident to attendance at meetings of professional, technical, scientific, and other similar organizations when such attendance would be a benefit in the conduct of the work of the Agency; association and library dues; payment of premiums or costs of surety bonds for officers or employees without regard to the provisions of section 14 of Title 6; payment of claims pursuant to Title 28; acquisition of necessary land and the clearing of such land; construction of buildings and facilities without regard to sections 259 and 267 of Title 40; repair, rental, operation, and

maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and

(2) supplies, equipment, and personnel and contractual services otherwise authorized by law and regulations, when approved by the Director.

(b) The sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds; and for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified.

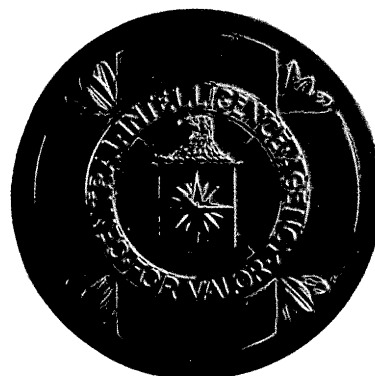
SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

Sec. 9. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 10. This Act may be cited as the "Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949."

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Excerpts from Executive Order 11905

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**Excerpts from Executive Order 11905,
February 19, 1976**

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

(1) The Director of Central Intelligence, pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947, shall be responsible directly to the National Security Council and the President. He shall:

- (i) Chair the CFI.
- (ii) Act as executive head of the CIA and Intelligence Community staff.
- (iii) Ensure the development and submission of a budget for the National Foreign Intelligence Program to the CFI.
- (iv) Act as the President's primary advisor on foreign intelligence and provide him and other officials in the Executive branch with foreign intelligence, including National Intelligence Estimates; develop national intelligence requirements and priorities; and supervise production and dissemination of national intelligence.
- (v) Ensure appropriate implementation of special activities in support of national foreign policy objectives.

(vi) Establish procedures to ensure the propriety of requests, and responses thereto, from the White House Staff or other Executive departments and agencies to the Intelligence Community.

(vii) Ensure that appropriate programs are developed which properly protect intelligence sources, methods and analytical procedures. His responsibility within the United States shall be limited to:

(A) Protection by lawful means against disclosure by present or former employees of the Central Intelligence Agency or persons, or employees of persons or organizations, presently or formerly under contract with the Agency;

(B) providing leadership, guidance and technical assistance to other government departments and agencies performing foreign intelligence activities; and

(C) in cases involving serious or continuing security violations, recommending to the Attorney General that the case be referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for further investigation.

(viii) Establish a vigorous program to downgrade and declassify foreign intelligence information as appropriate and consistent with Executive Order No. 11652.

(ix) Ensure the existence of strong Inspector

General capabilities in all elements of the Intelligence Community and that each Inspector General submits quarterly to the Intelligence Oversight Board a report which sets forth any questionable activities in which that intelligence organization has engaged or is engaged.

(x) Ensure the establishment, by the Intelligence Community, of common security standards for managing and handling foreign intelligence systems, information and products, and for granting access thereto.

(xi) Act as the principal spokesman to the Congress for the Intelligence Community and facilitate the use of foreign intelligence products by Congress.

(xii) Promote the development and maintenance by the Central Intelligence Agency of services of common concern to the Intelligence Community organizations, including multi-discipline analysis, national level intelligence products, and a national level current intelligence publication.

(xiii) Establish uniform criteria for the identification, selection, and designation of relative priorities for the transmission of critical intelligence, and provide the Secretary of Defense with continuing guidance as to the communications requirements of the Intelligence Community for the transmission of such intelligence.

(xiv) Establish such committees of collectors,

producers and users of intelligence to assist in his conduct of his responsibilities as he deems appropriate.

(xv) Consult with users and producers of intelligence, including the Departments of State, Treasury, and Defense, the military services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Energy Research and Development Administration, and the Council of Economic Advisors, to ensure the timeliness, relevancy and quality of the intelligence product.

(2) To assist the Director of Central Intelligence in the supervision and direction of the Intelligence Community, the position of Deputy to the Director of Central Intelligence for the Intelligence Community is hereby established.

(3) To assist the Director of Central Intelligence in the supervision and direction of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of Central Intelligence shall, to the extent consistent with his statutory responsibilities, delegate the day-to-day operation of the Central Intelligence Agency to the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence (50 U.S.C. 403(a)).

(4) To assist the DCI in the fulfillment of his responsibilities, the heads of all departments and agencies shall give him access to all information relevant to the foreign intelligence needs of the United States. Relevant information requested by the DCI shall be provided, and the DCI shall take appropriate steps to maintain its confidentiality.

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

All duties and responsibilities of the Central Intelligence Agency shall be related to the foreign intelligence functions outlined below. As authorized by the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the CIA Act of 1949, as amended, and other laws, regulations, and directives, the Central Intelligence Agency shall:

(1) Produce and disseminate foreign intelligence relating to the national security, including foreign political, economic, scientific, technical, military, sociological, and geographic intelligence, to meet the needs of the President, the National Security Council, and other elements of the United States Government.

(2) Develop and conduct programs to collect political, economic, scientific, technical, military, geographic, and sociological information, not otherwise obtainable, relating to foreign intelligence, in accordance with directives of the National Security Council.

(3) Collect and produce intelligence on foreign aspects of international terrorist activities and traffic in narcotics.

(4) Conduct foreign counterintelligence activities outside the United States and when in the United States in coordination with the FBI subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

(5) Carry out such other special activities in support of national foreign policy objectives as may be directed by the President or the National Security Council and which are within the limits of applicable law.

(6) Conduct, for the Intelligence Community, services of common concern as directed by the National Security Council, such as monitoring of foreign public radio and television broadcasts and foreign press services, collection of foreign intelligence information from cooperating sources in the United States, acquisition and translation of foreign publications and photographic interpretation.

(7) Carry out or contract for research, development and procurement of technical systems and devices relating to the functions authorized in this subsection.

(8) Protect the security of its installations, activities, information and personnel. In order to maintain this security, the CIA shall conduct such investigations of applicants, employees, and other persons with similar associations with the CIA as are necessary.

(9) Conduct administrative, technical and support activities in the United States or abroad as may be necessary to perform the functions described in paragraphs (1) through (8) above, including procurement, maintenance and transport; communications and data processing; recruitment and

training; the provision of personnel, financial and medical services; development of essential cover and proprietary arrangements; entering into contracts and arrangements with appropriate private companies and institutions to provide classified or unclassified research, analytical and developmental services and specialized expertise; and entering into similar arrangements with academic institutions, *provided* CIA sponsorship is known to the appropriate senior officials of the academic institutions and to senior project officials.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

(1) There is established the Committee on Foreign Intelligence (hereinafter referred to as the CFI), which shall be composed of the Director of Central Intelligence, hereinafter referred to as the DCI, who shall be the Chairman; the Deputy Secretary of Defense for Intelligence; and the Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. The CFI shall report directly to the National Security Council.

(2) The CFI shall (i) control budget preparation and resource allocation for the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

(A) The CFI shall, prior to submission to the Office of Management and Budget, review, and amend as it deems appropriate, the budget for the National

Foreign Intelligence Program.

(B) The CFI shall also adopt rules governing the reprogramming of funds within this budget. Such rules may require that reprogrammings of certain types or amounts be given prior approval by the CFI.

(ii) Establish policy priorities for the collection and production of national intelligence.

(iii) Establish policy for the management of the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

(iv) Provide guidance on the relationship between tactical and national intelligence; however, neither the DCI nor the CFI shall have responsibility for tactical intelligence.

(v) Provide continuing guidance to the Intelligence Community in order to ensure compliance with policy directions of the NSC.

(3) The CFI shall be supported by the Intelligence Community staff headed by the Deputy to the Director of Central Intelligence for the Intelligence Community.

(4) The CFI shall establish such subcommittees as it deems appropriate to ensure consultation with members of the Intelligence Community on policies and guidance issued by the CFI.

(5) Decisions of the CFI may be reviewed by the National Security Council upon appeal by the Director of Central Intelligence or any member of the National Security Council.

THE OPERATIONS ADVISORY GROUP

(1) There is established the Operations Advisory Group (hereinafter referred to as the Operations Group), which shall be composed of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; the Secretaries of State and Defense; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and the Director of Central Intelligence. The Chairman shall be designated by the President. The Attorney General and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget or their representatives, and others who may be designated by the President, shall attend all meetings as observers.

(2) The Operations Group shall (i) consider and develop a policy recommendation, including any dissents, for the President prior to his decision on each special activity in support of national foreign policy objectives.

(ii) Conduct periodic reviews of programs previously considered by the Operations Group.

(iii) Give approval for specific sensitive intelligence collection operations as designated by the Operations Group.

(iv) Conduct periodic reviews of ongoing sensitive intelligence collection operations.

(3) The Operations Group shall discharge the responsibilities assigned by subparagraphs (c) (2) (i) and (c) (2) (iii) of this section only after consideration in a formal meeting attended by all members and observers; or, in unusual circumstances when any member or observer is unavailable, when a designated representative of the member or observer attends.

(4) The staff of the National Security Council shall provide support to the Operations Group.

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Directors and Deputy Directors of Central Intelligence

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Directors

✓ **Sidney William Souers**
Rear Admiral, USNR
23 January 1946-10 June 1946

✓ **Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg**
Lieutenant General, USA
10 June 1946-1 May 1947

Roscoe Henry Hillenkoetter
Rear Admiral, USN
1 May 1947-7 October 1950

✓ **Walter Bedell Smith**
General, USA
7 October 1950-9 February 1953

✓ **The Honorable**
Allen Welsh Dulles*
26 February 1953-29 November 1961

*Mr. Dulles served as Acting DCI from
9 to 26 February 1953.

The Honorable
John Alex McCone
29 November 1961-28 April 1965

William Francis Raborn, Jr.
Vice Admiral, USN (Retired)
28 April 1965-30 June 1966

The Honorable
Richard Helms
30 June 1966-2 February 1973

The Honorable
James R. Schlesinger
2 February 1973-2 July 1973

The Honorable
William E. Colby
4 September 1973-30 January 1976

The Honorable
George Bush
30 January 1976-20 January 1977
Stansfield Turner
Admiral, USN
9 March 1977-

Deputy Directors

**The Honorable
Kingman Douglas***
2 March 1946-11 July 1946

**Edwin Kennedy Wright
Brigadier General, USA**
20 January 1947-9 March 1949

**The Honorable
William Harding Jackson**
7 October 1950-3 August 1951

**The Honorable
Allen Welsh Dulles**
23 August 1951-26 February 1953

**Charles Pearre Cabell
General, USAF**
23 April 1953-31 January 1962

**Marshall Sylvester Carter
Lieutenant General, USA**
3 April 1962-28 April 1965

**The Honorable
Richard Helms**
28 April 1965-30 June 1966

**Rufus Lackland Taylor
Vice Admiral, USN**
13 October 1966-31 January 1969

**Robert Everton Cushman, Jr.
Lieutenant General, USMC**
7 May 1969-31 December 1971

**Vernon Anthony Walters
Lieutenant General, USA****
2 May 1972-7 July 1976

**The Honorable
E. Henry Knoche**
7 July 1976-

*Mr. Douglas served as Acting DDCI from
2 March through 11 July 1946.

**General Walters served as Acting DCI from
3 July through 3 September 1973.